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Utah's Nonpoint-Source Water-Quality Newsletter

June/July 2001

New Ordinance Lets Dogs Run Free in Mill Creek Canyon Every Other Day

Water Quality Concerns Not Fully Heard by Council

By Jack Wilbur
Utah Watershed Review Editor

July 1st was an Independence Day of sorts in Mill Creek Canyon for dog owners. It marked the first day since last December, when the U.S. Forest Service started enforcing the former county dog ordinance, that dogs have been able to run off leash in the canyon east of Salt Lake City. Dogs had been required to be on leash, based on both a long standing Salt Lake County ordinance and federal regulations on national forest, but the rules had not been enforced. A recently passed Salt Lake County ordinance that allows dogs to run free on odd-numbered days and be on leash on even days officially went into effect at the first of the month.

But *Utah Watershed Review* has

learned that the Salt Lake County Council did not hear presentations from Salt Lake City water quality experts that could have effected the outcome of the vote. Consequently, the new ordinance may go contrary to a federal Clean Water Act standard.

Mill Creek Canyon, from Wasatch Blvd to the headwaters, is an "anti-degradation stream segment" as outlined in the Clean Water Act and Utah State Code Section R-317-212. Under the statute, "diffuse sources of waste shall be controlled to the extent feasible by use of best management practices or regulations."

"Encouraging people to bring dogs off leash is not a best management practice and puts the canyon at risk," said Florence Reynolds,



This sign has been up since the Forest Service started enforcing the old County ordinance in January. So far there is apparently no sign that indicates that dogs are welcome off leash on odd-numbered days.

Stopping the Spread:

Ag. agencies increase efforts to stop the spread of livestock disease

State and federal agriculture officials are doubling their efforts to keep Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and other foreign animal diseases out of Utah.

As of mid June, more than 4,000 cases of FMD had been reported in Europe, the Middle East, and South America.

Citing the importance of preventing the spread of the highly-contagious livestock disease, Commissioner Cary G. Peterson, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), announced increased vigilance and action under the rallying cry of "An ounce of Prevention is Worth a Ton of Cure."

"The State of Utah and the United

States cannot afford to let down their guard for one day when it comes to this economically devastating disease," said Commissioner Peterson.

In early May, Commissioner Peterson and many employees of the UDAF met with top U.S. Department of Agriculture officials and other Utah agency leaders to expand strategies to keep FMD and other foreign animal diseases out of Utah. The UDAF will be working with the Utah Department of Transportation, Utah Department of Health, Utah Department of Environmental Quality, and others.

See "FMD" on page 2

water quality and treatment administrator for Salt Lake City. Reynolds said that allowing dogs to run off leash is not controlling waste to the extent feasible.

Leading up to the development and approval of the new ordinance, Salt Lake City Mayor Ross "Rocky" Anderson let it be known that he wanted dogs to be able to return to the canyon off leash.

"The word came down from the mayor that he wanted dogs to return off leash to the [Mill Creek] canyon," said Juan Arce Laretta, the mayor's former environmental programs advisor. "The [work] environment [within Salt Lake City government] created a self-imposed gag order... He [Mayor Anderson] gives employees a real sense of hesitancy... People don't speak their minds around the mayor," Arce Laretta added. Arce Laretta was fired shortly after the Salt Lake County Council approved the new ordinance. He is

the latest in a series of high profile or high level city employees to be let go by the Mayor in his nearly two years in office.

"The water quality aspect was never fully discussed," said Carol Majeski, recreation specialist, Salt Lake Ranger District, U.S. Forest Service.

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"FMD" continued

The prevention program is in response to the current round of FMD outbreaks that started in Great Britain in February of 2001.

According to Commissioner Peterson, the potential hardships that would be created by an FMD outbreak in the U.S. will far outweigh the extra steps taken now to prevent the introduction of the disease. The economic loss to Great Britain in tourism alone approaches \$400 million a week.

“Britain is suffering through the loss of livestock, travel restrictions and the disruption of commerce because of Foot and Mouth Disease,” he said.

Bio Security

Commissioner Peterson is urging all people visiting farms in Utah and elsewhere to follow some simple decontamination procedures. While these procedures are now mandatory for UDAF employees, they are recommended for everyone travelling from farm to farm. The procedures are as follows:

- ✓ Hose all organic material from boots and vehicle.
- ✓ Mix one tablet of Steramine (disinfectant) in one gallon of water in a dishpan.
- ✓ Thoroughly brush the disinfectant over each boot surface while alternately standing in the dishpan.
- ✓ Remove the boots and empty the disinfectant prior to storing the boots in the vehicle inside the dishpan.
- ✓ Remove disposable coveralls and/or disposable boots and place them in a plastic bag or dispose of them on the premise.
- ✓ Wash your hands.

While some people may think these procedures to be extreme, especially since foot and mouth disease is not yet in this country, Commissioner Peterson maintains that many hog farms and chicken farms have used even more aggressive decontamination procedures for years.

Travelers Urged to Follow Guidelines

The UDAF is also urging people who visit FMD infected countries and people who receive products or

livestock from FMD infected countries to follow a few basic guidelines, which include:

1. Do not visit farms in FMD infected countries within 5 days of travel to the U.S.
2. Do not bring food home from FMD infected countries.
3. Do not mail/ship food home from FMD infected countries.
4. When returning from a foreign country, accurately complete the U.S. Customs questionnaire.
5. Report any known food/ livestock products entering the U.S. from a FMD infected country.
6. Exclude international visitors from your farm for at least five days after their arrival in the U.S.
7. Isolate new livestock for 21-30 days before introducing them to your herd.
8. Regularly inspect livestock herds for signs of disease.
9. Report any suspicious animal health irregularities to the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food or USDA.
10. Report any food smuggling to the UDAF or to the USDA (801) 538-7161.

Other Efforts

Efforts are also underway to better inspect livestock trucks entering and leaving the state, and to improve customs inspections. Informational efforts are underway to educate international travelers, farmers and agency officials.

“We have a three-pronged approach to our inspection program,” said Dr. Michael R. Marshall, state veterinarian. “We’re on the farm, we’re at the processing plants and we’re on the road, making sure the established practices that have kept FMD out of the US for 72 years remain in place,” he added.

Back in the water quality world, industry groups, farm organizations and government agencies are reviewing their policies related to visiting farms as part of tours, informational visits and inspections.

Idaho Dairy Producers Meet Nutrient Management Deadline

BOISE, Idaho - The Idaho State Department of Agriculture today announced that all but one Idaho dairy producer completed and submitted a Nutrient Management Plan prior to the July 1 deadline. The lone dairy producer has been notified via certified mail of the department’s intent to pull the facility’s milk permit.

The 2000 Idaho legislature established a deadline of July 1, 2001, for all Idaho dairymen to submit their Nutrient Management Plans. The plans establish the criteria for the land

application of livestock waste and fertilizer on land owned and operated by dairy farmers.

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Commission, Natural Resources Conservation Service, University of Idaho, and private certified planners assisted dairymen in completing the Nutrient Management Plans. Dairy industry leaders supported the conservation practices established under the plans and have worked diligently to comply with the mandate.

President Signs Foot and Mouth Bill

President George W. Bush signed Senate Bill S 700 into law in late May requiring Agriculture Secretary Veneman to draft a special report to Congress on the prevention of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). The measure calls for a preliminary report to Congress this summer on animal disease prevention in the United States and abroad.

Congress requested the report in response to recent concerns over the two diseases and is asking Veneman to list any immediate action Congress should take including appropriations or legislation. A final, full report will be due in six months. The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture is currently leading a

working group, the Animal Safeguarding Review, performing an independent review of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS). The working group in under the lead of the NASDA's chair of the Animal and Plant Industries Committee, West Virginia Agriculture Commissioner Gus Douglas. Mississippi Agriculture Commissioner Lester Spell, D.V.M., is serving as vice-chair.

The working group is made up of four subcommittees, which will report their findings to an overall review panel. The four subcommittees just submitted their findings at the end of June.

Utah Watershed Review

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"Mill Creek" continued



Being able to enjoy nature with their dogs is important to many people. The couple shown above took the time this day to clean up after their animals and pack out the waste. Dog feces on trails has been as big an issue as manure in the water.

While water quality was not prominently mentioned, Arce Laretta said it is because the canyon is not currently used as a drinking water source.

"I always made it clear that if the water is needed for drinking at some point that the dogs will have to go," said Arce Laretta.

But not everybody believes that Arce Laretta's actions were always in the best interest of the canyon.

"Juan [Arce Laretta] was out there promoting his own personal agenda," said Jeff Salt, an environmental activist and Jordan River water quality project coordinator for the Great Salt Lake Audobon Society. Salt said that Arce Laretta was promoting his own interest and that of the mayor's.

However, Mayor Anderson was not the only person interested in returning the dogs to Mill Creek Canyon. A new grassroots group formed to lobby for an off leash ordinance, Friends Interested in Dogs and Open Space (FIDOS) sprang up nearly overnight and was very vocal in support of allowing dogs to return to the canyon off leash.

According to Kirsten Timms, FIDOS member, FIDOS is interested making certain dog owners take care of the canyon.

"To me, people who don't clean up after their dogs are like people who drive drunk," said Timms. "They're bad citizens and they deserve to be punished."

But Timms doesn't believe that all dog owners should be punished for

the actions others, so the FIDOS group organized a clean up and education campaign that took place on the first day of the new ordinance.

However, Majeski maintains that the problems in the canyon related to dogs are real and that they will likely increase with the new ordinance in place.

"Even if half the people pick up feces there's still a problem" Majeski noted.

What about Water Quality?

The Forest Service has always maintained that there are at least three issues related to dogs in the canyon:

- Human safety
- Wildlife safety
- Water quality

Of those three issues, water quality seems to be the hardest impact to determine.

"There's no data I have to show a direct correlation between dog use and water quality impacts," said Dave Wham, environmental scientist, Utah Division of Water Quality. "We're always concerned with water quality impacts. I just don't have the data one way or another to determine whether dogs are impacting water quality."

According to Wham, total coliforms, even fecal coliform counts don't determine a source. "There's all sorts of dispersed use in that canyon." Without the right types of tests it's nearly impossible to determine which

warm blooded animal is responsible, he added.

Reynolds agreed that different tests and different procedures are needed to determine the real impacts in Mill Creek Canyon. Salt Lake City is now conducting sampling in the county's major canyons on Sunday morning (after heavy usage). Pathogen testing will also be expanded. Total coliform, fecal coliform and E-coli tests will be complemented by monthly screenings for giardia, cryptosporidium, and other bacteria.

Reynolds believes that timing of sampling will make a difference in the total and fecal coliform counts, as the time of travel through these mountain streams is very short.

Along with assigning city employees to monitor on weekends, Reynolds is getting help from Skyline High School students.

Students in Larry Larsen's environmental sciences class are studying water quality in the canyon. They are finding that coliform counts rose as the weather warmed and more people took to the hills.

"Total coliform peaks after weekends," said Jonathan Geurts, 17, a student in the class. Reynolds is hopeful her department's new weekend testing schedule will shed new light on the issue, and as student activities suggest, will more closely illustrate the impact recreational activities have on the canyon's water quality.

While she admits that currently the coliform counts in Mill Creek are not that much higher on average than in other nearby canyons that do not allow dogs, Reynolds' data indicates that there are times when the levels of total coliform and fecal coliform are "too numerous to count," or above 400.

Not everybody is convinced that the dogs are the major contributor

to the problem.

"The dogs are a minor player. It's the people that are the major contributor to the water quality problems," said Terry Way, Salt Lake County Engineering Division.

Though Way was referring to all people, the Forest Service believes that dog owners too are not doing everything they can. According to Majeski, the feces bags and disposal stations set up by the Forest Service are not used by all dog owners. She said that dog owners may not always be able to see the feces left by off leash animals.

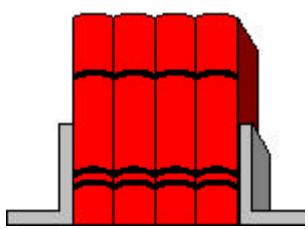
Most of the important players in this emotional drama agree on one thing, this issue is not over. If the city ever decides to use the canyon as a drinking water source the ordinance probably would be changed. If the monitoring data comes in to show a significant problem in the canyon caused by dogs specifically, even dog owners agree something will have to be done.

Until then, this is a water quality story not based much on science.

"I think the water quality in the canyon is good," said Wham. "The water is fine."



Mill Creek Canyon remains a popular spot for many reasons. It is close to Salt Lake City, it offers great hiking and mountain biking trails and it offers picnicing close to the water.



Learning About Our Water

Volunteer Monitoring: Phosphorous Test

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This is a first in a series of lessons from the Utah Stream Team volunteer water quality monitoring.

Working with several partnering agencies and groups, Utah State University has developed a comprehensive volunteer water quality monitoring program for schools and volunteer groups of all types.

The instruction manual includes background information about watersheds and water quality and specific information about the monitoring protocols and procedures for the physical monitoring, chemical testing and biological monitoring.

In this issue of *Utah Watershed Review* we will look at the procedures for conducting the phosphorous test, one of the chemical monitoring parameters.

The Hach phosphorous test takes about 15 minutes to perform.

Step 1: Assemble the color viewing wheel.

Step 2: Collect a water sample.

Step 3: Fill one test tube with sample water to the prescribed level. Set the filled tube in the left opening of the color viewing wheel.

Step 4: Fill the square bottle to the 20 ml mark with sample water and add the contents of the phosphorous reagent packet.

Step 5: Swirl the bottle for a few seconds to mix the sample. Set the bottle down and wait eight minutes.

Step 6: Fill the second test tube with the mixture from the square bottle and place the tube into the right opening in the color viewing wheel.

Step 7: Hold the viewing wheel up to the light and look through the openings in front of each tube while rotating the color wheel. When the color in the two openings match take the number on the wheel and divide it by 50. That number indicates the mg/l of phosphorus in the water. In Utah, .05 in streams and rivers is an indicator of possible pollution.



Two Wonderful Outdoor World (WOW) campers check nitrate and phosphorous level from the Jordan River during a recent camp out in Jordan Park in Salt Lake City. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food conducted water quality experiments in seven of the 10 WOW camps. Most of the camps were held near the Jordan River and included only chemical testing and testing some of the physical parameters such as turbidity.

Hazardous Household Waste Recycling and Community Day Out

July 28, 2001

Hazardous Household Waste Drive

8:00 a.m. -- Noon

1530 S. West Temple, Salt Lake City

(801) 313-6734 www.slvhealth.org

Community Day Out

PeaceTrees Site

Noon -- 3:00 p.m.

1600 S 1200 W Salt Lake City

Food Crafts Climbing Wall

Educational Displays

**(801) 468-0699
www.ufyi.org**

PeaceTrees 2001: Leadership, Communication and Environment

For the fourth straight year the Utah Federation for Youth is hosting a summer camp, PeaceTrees, in Salt Lake City.

Started more than a decade ago by the Earthstewards Network of Washington State, PeaceTrees projects/camps have been held in several states in the U.S. and throughout the world.

This summer's Salt Lake City project runs the last half of July. The 40-60 participants range in age from 14-20, including several college-age peer counselors who have participated before and six youth from Russia who will take part in the program for the first time.

The camp always includes training in environmental best management practices, communication, multicultural success, conflict resolution and leadership, along with several environmental service projects. The environmental service always includes planting trees and stream bank restoration. This year

participants will learn about and install solar lighting at the PeaceTrees site along the Jordan River at about 1600 S. 1200 W.

One of the featured events again this year is the Community Day Out, set for July 28, 2001 at the PeaceTrees site. Crafts, environmental displays and demonstrations, a fishing simulation, a climbing wall, information about the 4-H program, "Fresh from the Heart", food and prizes will all be part of the event.

That morning a hazardous household waste recycling drive will be held by Salt Lake County, in conjunction with the PeaceTrees volunteers. The recycling drive will be held at 1530 S. West Temple in the parking lot of the Salt Lake City Public Utilities building (see the announcement to the left).

Bryce C. Larsen, solid waste reduction specialist, Salt Lake County, is encouraging local residents with a few items to take advantage of this free opportunity.

Community-based Watershed Activities



WOW Arrives in Utah, Brings Camping to City Kids

Nearly 300 young people ages 8-12, most of them from low income inner city families, got to take part this summer in the Wonderful Outdoor World (WOW) urban camping program in its first year in Utah.

"For many of these kids it's their first camping experience," said Troy Bennett, WOW director and program director for the Utah Federation for Youth. "We have the camps close to the campers' homes in neighborhood parks to reduce their fears, increase the feeling of community and be more accessible to more of our collaborating partners," he said.

During the 22-hour, overnight camp out, campers are taught environmental ethics, how to set up and tear down a campsite, how to cast a fishing pole, how to identify birds, the importance of water quality, and how to do camp crafts. Camps also includes an environmental restoration project such as tree planting.

While the Walt Disney and Coleman corporations provide the model for the camps and some of the materials, each WOW city has to secure much of their own funding and put together a self-sustaining partnership. While organizers in Utah had successful models in Los Angeles, Washington D.C., Phoenix and Denver to draw from, Utah's WOW program is different in many important ways.

"We are the first city to have a nonprofit organization serve as the sponsoring group," said Bennett. "We are also the first city to have a major corporate sponsor [Snowbird]." Bennett said the U.S. Forest Service also made a large financial contribution. Other organizations and agencies made significant in-kind contributions. They include the Utah Society for Environmental Education, Salt Lake County 4-H, the Recycling Coalition of Utah, Tree Utah, Great



Every camper gets to help plant a tree during WOW camps. Environmental ethics and stewardship are important parts of the program.



Young campers and adult volunteers have new experiences together, such as singing songs around a newly planted tree.

Salt Lake Audubon, the City of South Salt Lake, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and AmeriCorps (National Civilian Community Corps.).

According to Bennett, Salt Lake City is also the first WOW city to use an AmeriCorps team. The 11 member team (six women and five men) is comprised of college-aged people from around the country who spend 10 months providing service and earning money toward their education. The team spent their last two months in Utah working on the WOW project. According to team members it was a change of pace to be suddenly serving as camp counselors after months of environmental restoration work, often times in remote areas.

"Working with the environment is wonderful. It makes you feel good about doing something for the envi-

ronment, but it's not anything to do with people," said Alicia McPartland, AmeriCorps Red 5 team leader.

"Coming to Utah was a great change for us... We're excited about working here with kids."

After holding nine regular camps in city parks along the Wasatch Front, a final "Family WOW" was hosted by Snowbird at the resort's summer sports park area. The Family WOW invited back 10 campers along with their families to spend a night in the mountains. Snowbird provided activities such as Tram rides and the Cliff Lodge climbing wall.

Camp organizers hope that the experience will help at least some of the young people make healthier choices as they enter their teen years.

PacifiCorp Offers to Pay Farmers Not to Irrigate

Northern Utah farmers, who struggle annually to make ends meet and hope their crops pay for themselves, have a new offer to consider this summer. They can earn money for saving water by not growing crops.

While this is not the first time American farmers have been offered money not to grow crops, this offer is a little different because it comes from a private company rather than the government. PacifiCorp, the major electric power supplier to Utah, has offered to pay farmers for not irrigating their crops this summer. It's part of an energy savings program intended to help the company keep rates as low as possible.

During a report to a legislative interim committee in late May that focuses on natural resources, agriculture and the environment, Robert Lively, PacifiCorp's regulatory policy manager said that the proposal is designed to solve a temporary problem.

The region's power crunch was brought on by a combination of circumstances, including deregulation in California, inadequate conservation and a lack of rain that left reservoirs that produce hydroelectric power low and operating at less than peak levels, according to Lively.

As a result PacifiCorp is expecting to pay more for wholesale power this summer when demand is high.

Under PacifiCorp's "irrigation curtailment" program, farmers who voluntarily stop their irrigation pumps between June and September will receive a 15 cents per-kilowatt-hour payback for the entire irrigation season.

According to Lively, about 300 farmers expressed an interest in the program. The company expects about 150 participants. That would translate into a 5-megawatt reduction that could be diverted to meet the summer demand elsewhere.

Too Little Too Late?

The plan, approved by the Utah Public Service Commission in mid-May, may have come too late for Northern Utah farmers. Steve Bodily, Lewiston, UT, is a farmer and the chair of the Utah Farm Bureau's Irrigation Pumps Committee.

Bodily said that the decision probably came too late for most farmers. "We want to be as efficient as we can, for our sake as well as the power company. Unfortunately, many farmers have planted their crops this season and invested heavily in fertilizer, weed control and other production costs that could not be fully recouped if they do not irrigate."

Bodily said the committee has carefully tracked the curtailment proposal over the last two months, trying hard to facilitate the best possible outcome for both irrigators and the power company. The final 15-cent offer is 5 cents above PacifiCorp's original offer, but, considering all factors, is still 3.7 cents shy of the irrigation curtailment offer recently approved in Idaho.

"Given the late notice in the season and the compounding volatility of energy prices, we expect to at least be on par with Idaho," Bodily added.

However, the Utah Farm Bureau Federation does support the decision of those farmers who feel that they can accept the offer.

Utah Commissioner of Agriculture and Food, Cary G. Peterson agrees. "I encourage Utah farmers and ranchers to look into the offer and consider whether it is economically feasible."

Ripple Effect

State Rep. Tom Hatch, R-Panguitch, is concerned about the ripple effect the reduction in production would have on other farmers.

"I buy hay," said Hatch. "Now all of a sudden if people are being paid not to grow hay, there will be a jump in the price for that commodity."

"Have you considered the effect on rural communities?" asked Rep. Bradley Johnson, R-Aurora.

Lively admitted that most of the company's focus has been on the impact to their customers of not passing on the high cost of the wholesale prices needed to supply electricity.

While it remains to be seen how effective the program will be this year, all parties believe that the current energy crunch is a temporary problem.

North Salt Lake Offers Education to Save Water

Water bills will tell the tale

North Salt Lake city officials are hoping that an intensive water conservation education effort targeted at a small group of city residents results in less summer water use.

The campaign has included classes, newsletters and a new tiered water-rate system. Forty homes were selected to take part in the program.

"The water audits of the control group will help us see if education and on-site analysis did make a difference," said Ron Wood, NSL public works director. City officials are hoping that the reduced consumption by the target group will result in a "reasonable use" standard. Wood hopes to find out what residents in the test group did to conserve water and pass that information on to the rest of the city's population.

The test group attended a water conservation workshop in early spring, before outside water use usually starts. The workshop was sponsored by the city and Utah State University. The well-attended classes were free for residents. But the most likely reason for the large turnout was the fact that the city had just raised water rates and implemented a tiered rate system at the end of last

summer, said Barbara Mumford, city council member.

"We're aware as everyone else is in the state that if we're not careful we could run into problems this year with the low snowpack," Mumford said. "People don't really get concerned about their personal use...until they see their bill come."

Last summer's extreme weather, combined with an already low water supply, caused shortages and concern in many communities including North Salt Lake. Rate increases by power companies and water suppliers, as well as a need to improve the water system in the city, prompted leaders to raise the city's rates for the first time in many years.

When they got their bills at the end of last summer, many homeowners balked at the new rates, which charge more per gallon over a certain amount of usage. The city responded by offering water conservation classes. City officials hope that education programs coupled with an ordinance prohibiting outside watering during the middle of the day will help cut usage this summer, which is again forecasted to be hotter and drier than normal.

NAS Makes Waves about Polluted Water List

A National Academy of Sciences report is questioning the accuracy of last year's order to states by the Clinton Administration to clean up 21,000 bodies of water nationwide.

According to a report issued by an eight-member panel in June, some of the rivers and lakes slated for cleanup due to stormwater or agricultural runoff may have been incorrectly identified.

The scientists concluded that many of the waterways were targeted without adequate information about water quality or enough scientific review, while still other water in need of protection may not have made the list.

The report urges that Environmental Protection Agency to revamp the program, possibly requiring new legislation from Congress, and develop "a more science-based

approach" to determine where state efforts should be placed.

It also criticized the program's use of a broad criterion -- one based on whether a water body is suitable for swimming or fishing -- to determine when a section of a river or lake is in need of cleanup. Instead, different areas should be approved for different uses, the scientists said.

Together, these changes would reduce the huge backlog facing states of targeted bodies of water under the program, the panel said.

The panel noted that while good efforts have been made at addressing impacts from business and industry, nonpoint sources -- including nutrients, bacteria, sediment, pesticides and chemicals from lawns and farms - have been largely overlooked.

Announcing the: 12th Annual Utah Nonpoint Source Water Quality Conference

September 25-27, 2001
Holiday Inn, St. George, Utah

About the Conference:

"Jump Start Your Watershed" is the theme of the 2001 Utah NPS Water Quality Conference and watershed training. This year's event will include one day of conference sessions, a tour and a Dutch oven barbecue dinner that will take up much of the second day, and a day-and-a-half of Watershed Planning Training.

Conference Costs:

Sept 25 th Conference Sessions & Sept 26 th morning. Tour	\$85.00
Sept 26 th Barbecue (evening)	\$15.00
Sept 26 th afternoon & Sept 27 th Training	<u>\$25.00</u>
	Total
	\$125.00
Additional Tour tickets (guests) \$15.00	

The Conference will include:

Two general sessions covering national water quality issues including animal feeding operations and efforts to keep Foot and Mouth disease out of Utah. Two concurrent sessions that will include 45-minute presentations about current local and statewide NPS and watershed projects and issues. Sessions include topic such as composting, range improvement, riparian improvement, monitoring, watershed planning, information and education and other related topics.

The Tour will include:

Stops at the new Sand Hollow Reservoir and a riparian area restoration project near the Town of Grafton.

About the Barbecue:

The barbecue will be held Wednesday night, September 26th from 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. Staheli Catering, of Washington, Utah, will cater the Dutch oven dinner.

The Training will focus on:

The watershed planning process. The training begins Wednesday afternoon following the tour, adjourns in time for the barbecue that night, and resumes Thursday morning, concluding mid-afternoon.

About the Food:

A full breakfast buffet will be provided Tuesday, and Wednesday and a continental breakfast on Thursday for those signed-up for the training. Tuesday a lunch at the hotel where the Governor's Water Quality Awards will be presented, Wednesday a box lunch provided during the bus tour, and Thursday lunch will be served for training participants.

Look for more information online at www.ag.state.ut.us. Click on Water Quality then click on 2001 NPS Conference update.

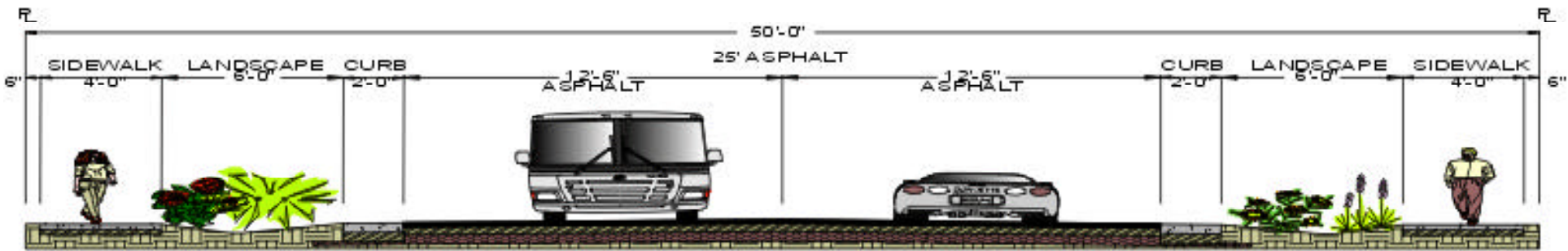
The detailed **Conference Registration Packet** will be sent out in August. For more information: Call Virginia Sligting, (801) 538-7175.

Wrestling With Runoff

Conservation Districts Want Emerging Cities to Build Better Streets

Low impact design produces less storm water runoff

NEW 50' RIGHT-OF-WAY SERVICE UP TO 25 RESIDENCES



- LOW IMPACT RESULTS**
- 17% LESS ASPHALT SURFACE
 - 6-8% STORM WATER RUNOFF REDUCTION
 - 86% INCREASE IN GREEN SPACE

A group of conservation-minded partners in Cache Valley have teamed up to design a "better street." The Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD), North Logan City, the Utah Botanical Center and Stantec Engineering have developed designs for low-impact street to better handle storm water runoff (Please see example street designs above and on page 8).

Low impact streets feature reduced pavement width without concrete.

"This will reduce impervious surfaces and reduce storm water runoff.," said Gordon Younker, executive vice president, UACD.

"On both sides of the street the naturally landscape swales reduce the speed of storm water, filter urban-borne contaminants and allow smaller volumes of water into irrigation canal

systems."

The street design has also shown other benefits such as reduced construction costs, slower traffic speeds and more attractive and livable neighborhoods.

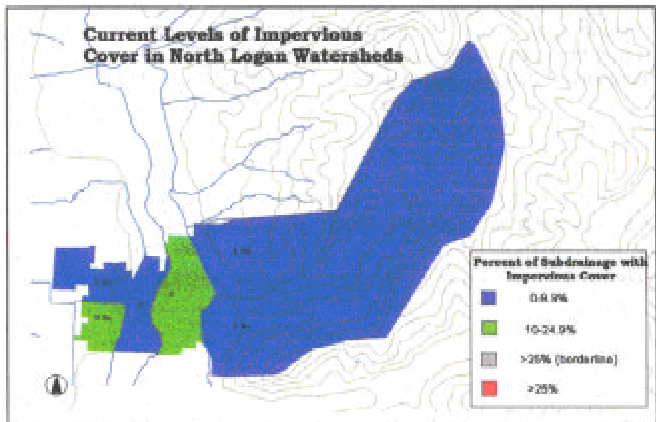
Using the new designs, North Logan City and the Utah Botanical Center will build two streets to

demonstrate a more environmentally friendly alternative to traditional street designs.

The designs and related general plan amendment and standards adopted for North Logan City are available at www.ci.north-logan.ut.us.

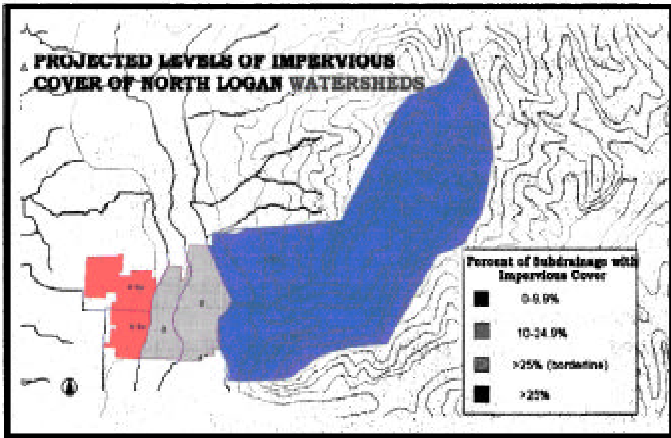
Gordon Younker, executive vice president, Utah Association of

Conservation Districts, will discuss this topic at this year's Utah Nonpoint Source Water Quality conference at the St. George Holiday Inn, September 25, 2001. For more information on the conference, please see the conference announcement on page 7 of this publication.

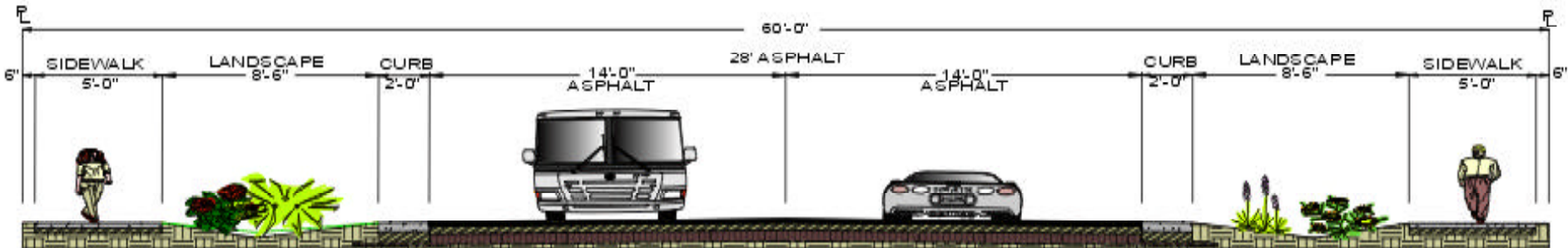


The above graphic shows the amount of impervious surfaces such as pavement and concrete currently in North Logan..

The below graphic shows a projection of how much of the city will one day be covered by blacktop and concrete. This represents a buildout scenerio.



NEW 60' RIGHT-OF-WAY SERVICE 26 TO 75 RESIDENCES



- LOW IMPACT RESULTS**
- 28% LESS ASPHALT SURFACE
 - 10-14% STORM WATER RUNOFF REDUCTION
 - 126% INCREASE IN GREEN SPACE